

Making solar power economical.

If we were to make solar power economical, it would replace most kinds of power generation, as the solar power is free and quite advanced. so, let's try to make solar power better.

Solar power absorbs energy from the sun. this is quite weak as it will force the person to seek a lot of [solar panels](#) to get enough power for the most normal of things. to get more power out of the panel, we should redesign the panel so that it absorbs gamma radiation to power the thing. if it were to absorb photons, then it would also give off more power, i think, unless it already does this?

 Quote by: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solar_power

Solar power is the conversion of sunlight into electricity, either directly using photovoltaics (PV), or indirectly using concentrated solar power (CSP). Concentrated solar power systems use lenses or mirrors and [tracking systems](#) to focus a large area of sunlight into a small beam. Photovoltaics convert light into electric current using the photovoltaic effect.[1]

Photovoltaics were initially, and still are, used to power small and medium-sized applications, from the calculator powered by a single [solar cell](#) to off-grid homes powered by a photovoltaic array. They are an important and relatively inexpensive source of electrical energy where grid power is inconvenient, unreasonably expensive to connect, or simply unavailable. However, as the cost of solar electricity is falling, solar power is also increasingly being used even in grid-connected situations as a way to feed low-carbon energy into the grid.

Commercial concentrated solar power plants were first developed in the 1980s. The 392 MW ISEGS CSP installation is the largest solar power plant [in the world](#), located in the Mojave Desert of California. Other large CSP plants include the SEGS (354 MW) in the Mojave Desert of California, the Solnova Solar Power Station (150 MW) and the Andasol solar power station (150 MW), both in Spain. The 290 MW Agua Caliente Solar Project in the United States, and the 221 MW Charanka Solar Park in India, are the world's largest photovoltaic power stations. So, [solar power](#) is popular too.

If we were to absorb sunlight, it would use thermal stuff like as hot as the sun gets. this is so primitive, we should absorb [all the things](#) from the sunlight. i think this is called a super conductor? anyways, the photons from the sun make their way to earth, and then we could use the photons to convert themselves into electrons and nuclei and then we could have them generating whole atoms, along with electrons nearly directly.

To convert photons to electrons, we need to add mass to them. this would mean fusing two photons together with a third photon, as, it works like a laser i would say - a beam of light is a laser, more or less. this could be done by using one way mirrors, and then absorbing the photons to bounce around inside the mirrors until they collect and form something heavier.

Carbon sequestration.

 Quote by: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carbon_sequestration

Carbon sequestration is the process of capture and long-term storage of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO2)[1] and may refer specifically to:

*"The process of removing carbon from the atmosphere and depositing it in a reservoir."[2]
When carried out deliberately, this may also be referred to as carbon dioxide removal, which is a form of geoengineering.*

The process of carbon capture and storage, where carbon dioxide is removed from flue gases, such as on power stations, before being stored in underground reservoirs.

Natural biogeochemical cycling of carbon between the atmosphere and reservoirs, such as by chemical weathering of rocks.

Carbon sequestration describes long-term storage of carbon dioxide or other forms of carbon to either mitigate or defer global warming and avoid dangerous climate change. It has been proposed as a way to slow the atmospheric and marine accumulation of greenhouse gases, which are released by burning fossil fuels.[3]

Carbon dioxide is naturally captured from the atmosphere through biological, chemical or physical processes. Some anthropogenic sequestration techniques exploit these natural processes,[4] while some use entirely artificial processes.

Carbon dioxide may be captured as a pure by-product in processes related to petroleum refining or from flue gases from power generation.[5] CO2 sequestration includes the storage part of carbon capture and storage, which refers to large-scale, permanent artificial capture and sequestration of industrially produced CO2 using subsurface saline aquifers, reservoirs, ocean water, aging oil fields, or other carbon sinks.

To capture carbon dioxide, i suggest we try to make it liquid again by releasing water vapor into the atmosphere. we can do this with machines, or even chemical processes.

Or, of course, we could try to make the carbon dioxide go out into a cylinder with fluid inside it? how would that work? but, this is an old idea of mine...

Or, we could try to observe that there is a 'metallic type of thing' in the old carbon fluid or solid. these things could be attracted to a electromagnet by tuning the magnet to attract the 'ore' that once was in the fossil fuels to the area they want to. all ore is 'metallic sort of' and will be able to be collected by one of these magnets.

Managing the nitrogen cycle.

 Quote by: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nitrogen_cycle

The nitrogen cycle is the process by which nitrogen is converted between its various chemical forms. This transformation can be carried out through both biological and physical processes. Important processes in the nitrogen cycle include fixation, ammonification, nitrification, and denitrification. The majority of Earth's atmosphere (78%) is nitrogen,[1] making it the largest pool of nitrogen. However, atmospheric nitrogen has limited availability for biological use, leading to a scarcity of usable nitrogen in many types of ecosystems. The nitrogen cycle is of particular interest to ecologists because nitrogen availability can affect the rate of key ecosystem processes, including primary production and decomposition. Human activities such as fossil fuel combustion, use of artificial nitrogen fertilizers, and release of nitrogen in wastewater have dramatically altered the global nitrogen cycle.[2]

To get more nitrogen into the earth's atmosphere for our and plant use, we should try to produce it artificially. maybe we could produce it out of carbon dioxide, we have enough of that 'lying around.' that would be ideal, so let's try it!

I see nitrogen is between carbon and oxygen, so, combining these two should bring the nitrogen together for us, as it is between them. then, we can get rid of unwanted excess carbon, or, make it out of hydrogen and carbon?

Provide access to clean water.

This could be done by building dams [in the middle](#) of nowhere near all villages and then blowing rivers through the land with dynamite. of course, if it were that easy, it would have already been done, so, what we need is a way to basically make water.

This could be done with a machine, of course, a large machine. if it was to collect oxygen and hydrogen, it could make water for the use of everybody. but, maybe there is an even easier way to get water?

If there was a chamber, and it had 'air filtration' that came through the bottom of the chamber, and then had a heating mechanism, it would produce water. the piping should be an air filter leading down and up into the chamber, and then [the water](#) collection should be collected by a pipe at the bottom of the air filter, so as to form a 'k' shape, with the air coming down through the vertical part of the k and the water going down through the skew lower end into a chamber for the water collection.

Of course, this requires energy, but that is another story.

New engineering instruments.

This ties into science. if there were better ways to measure things, then there would be faster construction, but, i am sure measuring things is something that has been thoroughly researched. so, let's make better analysis instruments?

So, if we had a better instruments for cutting atoms apart, and things like that, then we would be better off. maybe if we were to use lasers that are two dimensional, the cutting would be finer? of course, this would give a tiny bit of size into the 'laser cutting area,' as it would be the finest laser ever. of course, we could rotate the laser so as to cut in various directions?

Drills could be cheaper and better too. if we were to design a drill that was more precise, it would be great. of course, now i am thinking parallel drilling, so, it would be like drilling next to the thing in four dimensions and then seeing the precision pay off, how about that? for this i suggest using a electromagnet that drills for you, using a bit that is as thick as the magnet is set to go. of course, this means that we could program the drill, and watch the fine drilling going on. for this we would need to make the drill drill next to the thing and [have the](#) drill enter the item through the fourth dimension we have already learned to use.

Of course, we could make better batteries by using chemicals that 'produce electrons when they spin' for use by the device. if the chemicals were set to release electricity when they were in use, we would [have to](#) observe that anti electrons are not consumed. this means, the anti electrons could produce electrons by spinning around and being close to a nucleus. if the anti electrons were set to become electrons, and, then 'split' and produce more anti electrons and electrons, well...

Let's try to make a 'electric chemical magnet.' if the magnet was set to attract gases and fluids, then it would be what i suggest we call it, no? how about they set the magnet to attract orbitals, as in, everything has p or s orbitals, i am not sure which one.

More feeding people now! now!

To feed people now, they need to eat what is around them, as nobody in my country will help them. of [course](#), some people like myself care, even though i

put forth a perfectly good way to feed them like it got there last year.

So, let's look at what they have. they have sand and rock. how do we turn this into biomass, as, it is [already](#) related a bit to biomass. it is composed of a metalloid and oxygen, so there is hope...

Now, to convert sand into something you can eat, you should put it into a pot and cook it. this will release all the oxygen and then you will be left with your metalloid, which is already worth some money. but, we [want to](#) eat it, so, we should add some water. now, water and sand makes mud, but cooking mud will result in the mixture turning into a sort of soup. just add some plants and things and you will have something that is starting to look like something to eat...

So, now we have water and sand and plants in a pot. this silicon is also found below the skin in [implants](#), so, it should be edible, and thanks to some plants or other things, is edible and filling.

Land evictions.

Today in south africa, in my city cape town, there was the forced removal of a lot of people that were either shack dwellers or had really shoddy houses, but the point is their way of life is disturbed. the police went in there and removed them from the land and then demolished their homes. they also need clothes that they lost. also, their children are learning for exams!

For now, like right now, it is raining and they need homes. There is no way to get them to shelters either. maybe they should look for a new place close by to live? here is [the story](#);

 Quote by: <http://www.sabreakingnews.co.za/2014/06/03/ct-evictions-city-of-cape-town-could-not-intervene-without-sanrals-consent/>

[The City of](#) Cape Town could not provide services to keep the illegal settlement from developing without the consent from South Africa's road agency, Sanral, said the city's mayoral committee member for human settlements, Siyabulela Mamkeli in a statement on Monday.

"As the land in question is privately owned, by Sanral, the city has not been responsible for policing these informal settlements. Sanral appointed a [private company](#) to ensure that no further growth of the settlements takes place, but new structures have continued to be built on the Sanral-owned land," said Mamkeli.

A group of people began to occupy the land illegally in April 2013. The City of Cape Town attempted to demolish the shacks twice, but each time occupiers would build new ones overnight. Finally in January this year, Sanral obtained an interdict preventing any invasion on the property. The land was intended to be used to reroute the N2 highway.

Mamkeli explained that city law enforcement agencies were deployed to the area "on specific request from the sheriff of the court and the police."

"[But] this particular case involves a private eviction – from Sanral land, not public, city-owned land – thus city law enforcement has no role in the removal of structures," he added.

After five months, a court-appointed sheriff rolled into the settlement on Monday to demolish and flatten the shacks. According to a report in the Cape Argus, the occupiers and police clashed, with rocks being thrown, rubber bullets shot, and stun grenades thrown into the crowds.

"The court order was contravened on numerous occasions, forcing us to obtain the services

of the sheriff and members of the police to evict the illegal invaders on the property,” said Sanral spokesperson, Vusi Mona.

Mona said the Agency regretted the violence, but the eviction was necessary in order to maintain [the roads](#) through the rerouting of the N2 highway.

Meanwhile, scores of homeless people were forced to scramble for a place to keep shelter before the chilly, wet Cape Town winter night kicked in.

This could happen to any of the informal settlements [around the world](#), so it is not just a cape town problem. they need houses like now! how do you build a house immediately? i suggest that the people dig themselves houses. yes that is right, go down into the ground with shovels and dig out a new home. this will require odds and ends like wood and nails, and that is all. let me explain...

If you build a house, it needs foundations to stand the test of time and bad weather. if you dig out a 'mole hole,' then you can construct a home in the ground, requiring little wood and support beams, then cover [the roof](#) up with sand again. if the supports are made properly, then they will hold your new home, that will be sheltered from wind and fires. but, the rain could get in and completely submerge them in water. that is why you build like a 'basement' and cover the entrance with a wooden door. this is common in american culture in the south i believe? so, i am suggesting simple basements. this could take about a n hour to build, seeing as how they had all the materials to build nice, and i do mean nice, dwellings. well, nice compared to other shanty towns i have seen.

Then, for clothes, they could go to the hospital and gather all the clothes that are from people residing in there - people that got into accidents and things - and won't be needing their clothes anymore, as they will be visited by family, and the clothes are probably messed up.